

LABOR CLARION.

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

VOL. V.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1906.

No. 12.

Shameful Treatment Accorded Retail Clerks.

During the days immediately following the fire, when speculation was rife in dealing with the problem of the unemployed, many well-meaning people expressed great solicitude as to the future of the great army of men and women that had been engaged in clerical work. It was recognized that it would be an extremely difficult task to provide employment for those who, for various reasons, were unfitted to perform the kind of manual labor that is to be secured, to any extent, to-day. General Greely, soon after taking command of the army forces assigned to guard and relief duty here, publicly called attention to the unfortunate situation of the great number of clerks who would be unable to find employment they could engage in, and recommended that special efforts be made to provide for them. As far as known, however, no concerted effort has been made to solve this difficult problem.

Bad as the situation appeared to be at first, it seems that there were other serious troubles in store for the clerks.

Within the last ten days several firms that conducted large establishments down town before the fire have secured up-town locations and have either resumed business or are about to do so. Their former clerks noted the resumption of business with pleasure, and naturally, applied for positions.

Imagine their surprise and consternation when in many instances, they were told they might take their old places, but—"a cut in salaries had been decided on."

"Well, what do you intend to pay?" asked a salesman who had for years commanded a salary of at least \$100 a month.

"Forty dollars," calmly responded Mr. Merchant. "Forty dollars—forty what—a month?" stammered the amazed salesman.

"Yes, sir; \$40 a month. We can get all the people we want at that figure. Any one can sell goods these days—in fact, they sell themselves. You can take your position, or leave it, as you please," concluded the merchant, cool as an iceberg.

This is a type of numerous interviews between merchants and their former employes that have taken place during the last ten days, and, unfortunately, dire necessity has compelled many men with families to support to accept positions at salaries formerly paid boys and girls in their teens.

There exists not an iota of justification for merchants pursuing this policy, unless, indeed, they find it in a determination to recoup their fortunes at the expense of their unfortunate employes.

The men who have resumed business are making more money to-day—considering the amount of money actually represented in the stocks they are now carrying—than they did in normal times. They are charging full prices for their goods, and in many instances much more than full prices. Not only that, but their clerks are compelled to work many more hours each week day than before the fire, while very many firms keep their stores open Sundays.

Under these circumstances, to reduce wages one-half and more is simply brutal.

There never has been a time during the last forty years of the history of this city when a dollar had as little purchasing power as it has to-day. The staple foodstuffs are being sold at normal prices, but this is the exception in other lines. While many have undoubtedly sustained losses they will never recoup, those who are in business to-day are making money faster than they ever did before on a like amount of capital, and yet many of these men are endeavoring to still further increase their prongs at the expense of the health—even life itself—of the men and women whom misfortune and the necessities of those dependent on them compel to accept the beggarly salaries offered.

It is not an easy task to use temperate language in referring to such outrageous treatment of men and women capable of rendering efficient, loyal and valuable service to an employer—men and women willing to do their share in the great work of upbuilding the stricken city—men and women who, without protest, accepted employment for an abnormal number of hours daily in the belief that they were thereby assisting in expediting the restoration of business to normal channels, and normal conditions.

These men and women—intelligent, trained in the science of salesmanship—would, had they received the treatment they had a right to expect, have given to their employer such service as he had rarely received in normal days,—not that they had failed in their duty in other days, but they would now be imbued with the common desire to wipe out the abnormal conditions of the present as quickly as possible, and this feeling would act as a strong incentive to extraordinary effort to assist in building up and maintaining a business even more profitable and generally prosperous than that of the old days.

But what grade of service can the employer expect from the \$100-a-month man whose necessities he has taken advantage of to force him to accept \$40 a month? Does the employer suppose his \$40 clerk will show the same interest in the upbuilding of the business he exhibited in the old days? Does he suppose this underpaid, over-worked clerk will make efforts, as in the past, to induce his friends and acquaintances to extend their patronage to a man capable of cutting salaries from \$100 to \$40 a month?

And, by the way, Mr. Merchant, how long do you suppose the friends and acquaintances of your under-paid, over-worked clerk, as well as the tens of thousands of working men and women who will soon learn of your salary-slashing policy, extend to you any patronage whatever? Not long, rest assured of that.

And how long will you continue to do business if the patronage of the working men and women of this city is withdrawn from you?

Not long, surely.

Remember, Mr. Merchant, the men and women who work for a daily wage are the people who will, collectively, handle the greatest bulk of the money that will be circulated in this city for some time to come—a period long enough to make or break any merchant in town who sells the goods cur the contempt of this army of prospective patrons? Suppose your under-paid, over-worked clerks, or their fellows acting for them, make known to this army of men and women your action in cutting \$100 salaries to \$40, while continuing to sell your goods at the old full prices, and even higher?

Do you realize what would happen?

Well, sir, you would, in all probability, come to the conclusion that earthquakes and fires were not the most dreadful of calamities, after all. You would find that while you were in a position to recover your fortune after the fire had expended its force, and all in the community wished you success in your efforts to regain your former footing, you had, by your contemptible action in taking advantage of your employes' necessities, forfeited the respect and patronage of all fair-minded men and women, and that, in consequence, you were doomed to become a derelict on the seas of commerce.

Don't concole yourself with the thought that none but those poor devils who are the victims of your contemptible policy will give it attention. If you do, you will nurse a delusion that will surely prove to be your undoing.

The working men and women of San Francisco are exceedingly sensitive on the price-raising and wage-cutting questions to-day, and with good reason.

When the organized workers, without delay or

hesitancy, declared that normal wages and hours would prevail during these reconstruction days, they were doing unto others as they expected to be done by. But the ink had not dried on the resolutions adopted embodying this idea, when a host of "others" promptly commenced to scheme to "do" the workers, and they are still at it.

The workers resent that policy, and they have not lost the power to make their resentment felt, and felt keenly. They realize to-day, as never before probably, that the injury of one of their number is in fact the concern of all, and that if they foolishly allow one class of workers to be trampled on without making effective protest it will be but a short time when the employers of other classes will adopt the wage-cutting, long-workday policy.

The union men and women of San Francisco suffered not a little privation and made many sacrifices before they established the generally satisfactory conditions governing employment in the various crafts and callings which existed before the fire. They intend to maintain those conditions at all hazards, and will resist any and all efforts to weaken the position of the weakest organization among them. The extraordinary calamity of last month had the effect of wiping out many of the petty differences and craft jealousies that existed in the ranks of organized labor, and the bond of fraternity is stronger to-day than ever before. While the Labor Unionists prefer harmony to friction in their relations with employers, and especially so at this time, they do not prize Harmony so greatly that they will consent to disrupt their wage scales and schedules of hours in order to maintain it.

The price of Harmony is a Square Deal from employers. The Unions are pledged to give the employers a Square Deal and they will keep their pledge faithfully. Many employers are, as a matter of fact, "playing fair," but we recognize the fact that they cannot well continue to do so without incurring considerable loss if competitors in considerable numbers adopt the policy of paying \$100 men \$40 a month, and consequently union men and women, as well as all other citizens who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire, will prevent the fair-dealing merchant from suffering loss by transferring to him the patronage formerly given the wage-scalpers.

Rest assured, the workers, in short time, will know the wage-cutters as well as the price-raisers, and, in self-protection, will avoid both as they would a pestilence. So, Mr. Merchant, 'twould be well were you to counsel with Prudence ere 'tis too late, and, having taken counsel, restore that \$60 cut in your salesman's salary that you may not soon see the day when you will require no salesman—the day when your patrons will have transferred their trade to your competitor who is giving his employes a Square Deal and a Living Wage.

WOMAN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE.

It has been decided to temporarily change the time of meeting of the Woman's Union Label League to 2 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 8 p. m., and the next meeting of the league will be held Monday, the 25th inst, at 2 p. m., at 577 Noe street.

All members of the League are requested to send their present address to Mrs. Annie Arnold, Secretary, 18 Beaver street.

The International sent \$500 to Santa Rosa for the relief of the union printers of that town. The money was divided equally, each man receiving \$30.

The Molders have determined to secure permanent headquarters of their own, if a suitable site can be found.

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THE EMPLOYMENT QUESTION.

The Labor Council, at the regular meeting held last Friday evening, considered the question of protecting the many thousands of men who will be compelled to seek employment outside of their usual callings during the cleaning-up and reconstruction periods, and finally adopted resolutions outlining a plan for the establishment of a labor registration and employment bureau designed to conserve the interests of the workers with respect to the all-important question of wages and hours.

The plan suggested by the Labor Council contemplates the co-operation of the Mayor and the employers, and its consummation—or the application of a similar plan—appears to be a pressing necessity at this time.

Briefly stated, the situation is about this:

Many thousands of men who have elected to remain in San Francisco, if possible, are deprived of employment in their usual avocations. These men are willing—yes, anxious—to accept work of any kind, and practically the only work available to them is that of clearing away the debris, and other manual labor of similar character.

The conditions are such that no individual labor union can hope to maintain a fair standard of wages and other reasonable conditions for those engaged in this work. The labor unions which may have some claim of jurisdiction over this work cannot possibly absorb even a considerable fraction of the men who will be employed, and while the members of these organizations may be successful for a time in maintaining standard wages for themselves, they are certain to suffer in the end if a low wage rate is established for the many thousands outside their ranks.

The usual methods of maintaining wage schedules are not applicable to conditions governing unskilled labor in this city at the present time. Other methods must be employed, and the plan adopted by the Labor Council is undoubtedly the best plan, in the main, to put into effect at this time.

There are many "employment bureaus" now in operation in this city and, except the normal employment agencies of the labor unions, the primary purpose of all of them is to secure employment for applicants regardless of normal standards of wages and hours. This "work-at-any-price" system will soon drive from the city thousands of men whom the town cannot afford to lose at this time. These men—men who did not become panic-stricken, and who are enthusiastic in their desire to assist in recreating San Francisco—should be kept here by all means. They cannot be induced to stay here, however, if the employers are permitted to cut and slash wages below the standard. The cutting and slashing is going on now, and if it is not stopped—and stopped soon—thousands of men will be forced to leave San Francisco. These men, as a rule, commanded wages far in excess of even the highest paid unskilled workmen, but would gladly accept the \$2.50 rate for nine hours until employment is to be had in their own crafts. If they are forced to leave because of reduction in the standard \$2.50 rate, there will, of course, be a shortage of men in the industries in which they were formerly employed when these industries resume operations. And if this class of men is compelled to leave the city, who and what grade of men will take their places? Will the cheap laborers contractors will gather from all sections of the country have the same interest in San Francisco as did the sturdy citizens whom greed drove from the city? Assuredly not.

The best interests of the New San Francisco will be conserved by the employment at fair wages of the citizens who have remained here. Any other policy would be suicidal and the best results in relation to the employment question, considering existing conditions from every point of view, can be most expeditiously realized by giving practical effect to the Labor Council's plan.

The resolutions adopted by the Labor Council condemn the action of employers in employing other than residents of the city; also the Shylock tendencies of many contractors. The resolutions, embracing the registration plan, are as follows:

"Whereas, Labor Commissioner Stafford has officially reported that he finds difficulty in securing employment for those who register with the Red Cross Employment Bureau, owing to a lack of proper co-operation by employes of labor; and

"Whereas, It appears that many employers are hiring help from among those entering the city, to the exclusion of sufferers from earthquake and fire; and

"Whereas, Certain of these employers have adopted the nefarious practice of setting the pay-day so far beyond a reasonable period that their employes, in order to secure money for the necessities of life, are compelled to pay a percentage of their wages for the cashing of their time checks a system by which the employer profits materially; therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we condemn these methods as unjust to the persons immediately affected and dangerous to the welfare of the city; further,

"Resolved, That in order to systematize the method of employing labor and to insure stability in the relations between employer and employee, we recommend the adoption of the following plan, to-wit:

1—Establishment of a Labor Registration Bureau.

2—The bureau to be composed of a representative of employers, employes, and the city.

3—Members of the bureau to be chosen by the organizations of employers and employes, respectively, and the Mayor.

4—All persons seeking employment shall register in the bureau and shall receive a certificate signed by each member thereof.

5—The bureau shall post notices of all orders for help, with the wages, hours, etc., prevailing in the respective employments, and the certificate of registration received by the applicant for employment shall, when presented by the employee and accepted by the employer, constitute a mutual agreement to observe the conditions as to wages, hours, etc., posted in the bureau.

6—Only persons registered in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be eligible for employment by the parties represented in the bureau, and said parties agree to observe the conditions of employment agreed upon by the bureau.

7—Members of the organized trades and callings, and persons seeking employment in such trades and callings, shall report to the respective organizations, and the membership book or working card issued by the latter shall be equivalent to the certificate of registration issued by the bureau; further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted to his Honor, the Mayor, with the request that he invite the parties concerned to co-operate in the establishment of the plan herein outlined.

IRON MOLDERS.

The Business Agent of Iron Molders, No. 168, has received a letter from the Secretary of the Tacoma Iron Molders, calling attention to an advertisement which recently appeared in San Francisco dailies, reading as follows:

"Wanted—Molders and coremakers; \$3.50 a day; 9 hours; no trouble. Griffin Wheel Co., South Tacoma."

It appears that the union molders of Tacoma, who are now receiving \$3.60 for nine hours' work, recently made a demand for \$4 a day. The foundrymen, up to this time, have ignored the union's demand, and the advertisement quoted suggests a contest between the employers and the Iron Molders' Union, and molders and coremakers are warned to stay away from Tacoma until the existing differences are adjusted.

Similar reports have been received from Salt Lake City, Sellers Bros. of that place having been advertising for men.

Molders are criticising the action of some of the foundries here in advertising for men and then refusing to hire applicants. The Fulton Iron Works and the Metropolitan Iron Works have both done this.

There are many idle molders here at present, only fourteen of the foundries being in operation. Twenty-four foundries were burned.

Hereafter Molders, No. 168, will meet every Thursday, at 8 p. m., in Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, Thirteenth and Market streets. The Business Agents' headquarters are located at 3003 Mission, where the Executive Board meets.

SAN FRANCISCO, LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 18, 1906.

Council called to order at 8:05 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Credentials—Bakers, No. 106, H. Adams; Golden West Lodge, No. 1, Machinists Auxiliary, D. P. Haggerty, A. J. Lindi, H. C. Mindew; Cigarmakers, No. 228, N. Blum, vice J. Burkhardt; delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: From the Denver Labor and Trades Assembly, with inclosed money order for \$115 for relief fund; communication acknowledged and receipt forwarded; Wisconsin State Federation of Labor stating it intended assisting fire sufferers of our city. United Mine Workers of America, Local No. 66, of Nanaimo, B. C., stating they have donated \$250, and will forward same to Brother John Kean, Secretary of the City Front Federation; Secretary to acknowledge. Minutes of the Executive Committee of the California State Federation of Labor requesting unions to send in their per capita tax as soon as possible, and present Secretary's address to Secretary of Federation. From the Burlington Trades and Labor Assembly of Burlington, Iowa, with inclosed donation of \$50; Secretary to acknowledge same with proper receipt.

Reports of Unions—Upholsterers—Business dull; have established headquarters at 640 Olive Avenue; received \$100 donation from National. Cigarmakers—Business dull; are paying weekly benefits to members out of work; donations received both from National and locals throughout the country; about 150 members have left city. Photo Engravers—Received \$700 donation from the East; paying weekly benefits to members; local has succeeded in unionizing a new plant. Hatters—Are waiting arrival of labels for hats, which are expected next week. Drug Clerks—Received \$200 donations; also report that 26 free dispensaries are now established throughout the city where prescriptions can be filled free of charge to the needy. Bartenders—Business dull; have established relief bureau for members. Typographical—Trade slow; about 200 members unaccounted for out of a membership of 921; 235 left city; received \$20,000 donation for relief of members in want. Milk Drivers, No. 226—Business fair; about 200 members employed; 50 of the members have left city but local is in excellent condition, and intends to maintain present wage agreement should any demand be made by the employers to change same. Box Makers and Sawyers—Have located about one-half of membership up to date; received assurances from national that distressed brothers will be relieved; all have been burnt out. Gas Workers—Very busy; meet second and fourth Saturdays at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall. Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Business very dull; only 7 breweries working on country orders; established headquarters at 260 Noe Street; about 30 of their members have left the city; received \$11,000 from National and \$1800 from different locals throughout the country; National has assessed entire membership \$1 per capita. Blacksmith Helpers—Business slow, about one-quarter of their members employed; received \$3600 from National, \$2500 of which was turned over to the Blacksmiths for relief purposes, and \$1,100 paid out to the Helpers; National intends levying an assessment. Glass Blowers—About half of members have left city to seek work elsewhere. Steam Fitters—Business good; have received \$590 from locals; held last meeting in Supervisors' Chambers. Bakers, No. 24—Many members have left city; remaining bakeries are running full handed; National has sent out appeals to locals and many donations are being received daily; local has established a free relief kitchen. Bookbinders—Have received from different locals \$1000; established headquarters at Twin Peaks Hall. Butchers—Have received donation from National; local will insist that the butcher shops remain closed on Sundays. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Established headquarters with bakers. Garment Workers—Received \$500 from National for relief of members; expectation of more. Street Railway Employees—Are paying relief benefits to members; also taking care of the sick; about 450 members have left city, 1700 still remaining; 800 are employed on cars; received \$1,000 from National and \$6,500 from locals for relief purposes; union intends to carry members on books for three months. Chicago division has sent them the May monthly working button. Garment Cutters—Will meet in future at 3294 Folsom Street; are assisting members in distress. Molders—Have received an additional \$3000 from Na-

tional for relief purposes; about 200 men still idle; will hold their regular meetings every Thursday night at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall. Machinists—Received \$4000 from National; relief committee meets regularly at the headquarters, 351 Waller Street. Barber Shop Porters—Only 13 members working; 17 members still unaccounted for. Cemetery Workers—30 of their men idle; manager of the Cypress Lawn Cemetery made efforts to induce the men to accept twenty-five cents a day reduction, claiming he would keep the entire force employed, and upon union resisting, the company laid off 14 men.

Report of the Executive Committee—1. That the Secretary have 100 copies of minutes printed and forwarded to unions. 2. That the Secretary have telephone installed in office. 3. That the Council requests the American Federation of Labor to place an organizer in the field in this city and vicinity for the purpose of assisting unions in organizing work; concurred in. Moved and seconded that the Executive Committee observe the Constitution and report to this Council any member of the Executive Committee not attending to his duties; carried.

Organizing Committee—No report; Secretary to notify members to attend called meeting.

Law and Legislative Committee.—Report no meeting was held since the fire; moved and seconded that the committee be instructed to take such action as it deems necessary in the event that the California Legislature shall hold extra session; carried. Secretary to notify committee that meeting will be held Thursday at 2 p. m. at the office of the Council.

Label Committee—No report.

Secretary's Report—Have had safe opened and found all the records of Council that were in the safe intact so far as distinguishing records, but were so scorched that they cannot be used for any other purpose than reference.

Special Committee—Report of committee who waited upon the Mayor in reference to wages to be paid men for cleaning up the debris of the city, and the application of the charter eight-hour provision was considered in executive session; moved and seconded that the report of the Committee be adopted as read; carried. Report filed.

Nomination of Officers—Miss M. O'Brien was nominated and elected to fill vacancy on Auditing Committee for the unexpired term.

New Business—Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of securing site for permanent headquarters of Council; carried. The following committee was appointed: R. Cornelius, J. J. O'Neill, D. McLennan.

Resolution was submitted by W. Macarthur for the purpose of forming plan whereby some arrangement could be mapped out for the employment of the many idle men now seeking work, the same to be submitted to the Mayor of this City and County for his approval. Moved and seconded that it be adopted; carried.

Receipts—Paid before April 18th: Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$6; Stereotypers, \$12; Paid during week ending May 18th: Broommakers, \$2; Gas Workers, \$8; Cemetery Workers, \$4. Total, \$32.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; carfare, \$1; Stenographer, \$15; Carpenter Work for office, \$20; Meyer Katz opening safe, \$14; Key and Screw-driver, 60 cents; postage, \$3; Bulletin, 10-line adv., \$1; Chronicle, March 27th-April 18th, 60 cents; W. N. Brunt, 100 copies of minutes, \$4. Total, \$89.20.

Donations to Relief Fund.

Trades and Labor Assembly, Tampa, Florida. \$ 5
Trades and Labor Assembly, Denver, Colo. 115
Central Council of Bakersfield, Kern Co. 605
Trades and Labor Assembly, Burlington, Ia. 50

Total\$775

—Adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Wm. P. McCabe, Secretary.

NEWSPAPER MAILERS.

The Newspaper Mailers' Union will hold their first meeting in this city since the fire next Monday, the 28th inst, at 5 p. m., in St. Helen Hall, 2089 Fifteenth street, facing Market. The Twentieth-and-Castro cars, running from the ferry out Market, pass the hall.

The President of the International Typographical Union has instructed Organizer Bonnington that the Mailers, as well as the Type Founders, are to be cared for out of the relief fund sent here by the International Typographical Union, both these locals being chartered by that organization.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The number of members of Typographical Union, No. 21, unaccounted for is gradually decreasing, and at this time those who failed to register number 159.

Over 260 members have withdrawn cards since the 18th ult.

The union will meet next Sunday, at 2 p. m., in California Hall, Clay street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Oakland.

The Call is the latest of the dailies to resume publication on this side.

The following officers were chosen at the election held on the 16th inst:

President, Geo. A. Tracy; First Vice-President, J. W. Kelly; Second Vice-President, George Hollis; Member of Executive Committee, F. J. Bonnington; Trustee, Leo Michelson; Secretary-Treasurer, H. L. White; Sergeant-at-Arms, Alex. D. Smith; Reading Clerk, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes; Delegate to the I. T. U., Jos. A. Ryan; Alternate Delegate, W. J. White; Delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council, F. J. Bonnington, H. L. White; Auditing Committee, Geo. Branch, J. J. Chaudet, Geo. Hollis; Delegates to Labor Council, H. M. Alexander, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, J. J. O'Neill, J. A. Ryan, J. M. Scott, Dan Shannon, Geo. L. Taylor, Geo. A. Tracy, H. L. White.

The following candidates for International officers received the highest vote: President, James M. Lynch; First Vice-President, John W. Hays; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Bramwood; Delegates to A. F. of L., Frank K. Foster, Frank Morrison, Hugh Stevenson, Michael Colbert; Trustees Union Printers' Home, Thomas F. Crowley, W. J. White, T. D. Fennessy, Herbert W. Cooke; Agent Union Printers' Home, George P. Nichols.

Alex. D. Smith, the veteran Sergeant-at-Arms, who has been a member of the union for over fifty years, left the city, accompanied by his wife, on last Monday for his old home in Wellsville, N. Y. The consequent vacancy in the office of Sergeant-at-Arms will probably be filled at the next meeting.

John Collner is still confined in Providence Hospital. W. B. Leeds is seriously ill in Fabiola Hospital, and will probably have to undergo a severe operation. Frank Carmona, who was sent to Tuscan Springs, is slowly improving, and a similar report is made of John J. Curry, who is in the Presidio Hospital.

A daughter of D. J. Gallick, four years of age, died in Presidio Hospital last week and was buried Saturday.

A full supply of union labels has been received and will be distributed to all printing offices entitled to use them.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretary's office, 421 Laguna street.

The usual meetings of the Board of Directors were held on May 15th and 18th, and were well attended.

Mr. H. Woehning, on transfer from No. 73, Minneapolis, resigned by withdrawal of card, and V. Ursomondo was reinstated to membership in good standing.

A letter has been received from President Joe Weber informing the local officers of donations made by Cincinnati, No. 1, by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and by Mrs. Joe Weber and friends. The President of the A. F. of M. also stated that the present condition of the membership of Local No. 6 and its immediate future would form one of the most important questions to be taken up by the Boston Convention.

Local No. 47, of Los Angeles, has commenced to feel the effect of the almost complete interruption of the musical business of this city, an official letter from Secretary Bagley of that local showing that the influx of members from San Francisco is the cause of much uneasiness and complaint. It is the sense of the Executive Board of No. 6 that members leaving this city should be discouraged from going to Los Angeles, as the conditions at that point are not such as are favorable to newly arrived members. At the best, Los Angeles has but a limited number of permanent engagements to offer the professional musician residing in that jurisdiction, and, taken in consideration with the fact that there are many that are already located there that have no employment, and having in mind the large opposition outside of the local, it must be concluded that the addition of more of No. 6's members can only tend to aggravate the situation.

Between 75 and 100 members have left this city

since April 18th. One of the latest to go is W. H. Nolting, who has accepted a regular weekly engagement at Tonopah, Nevada, and has been accorded a two months' leave of absence from his duties on the Board of Directors. G. L. Blake, another member of the Board, has gone to visit relatives at Santa Cruz, and will subsequently join the Catalina Island Band for the season.

J. J. Atkins has resigned from membership on the Board of Directors, and Frank Borgel has been selected to fill the vacancy until such time as the Union shall elect a successor.

An effort is being made to secure permanent (?) headquarters for the M. M. P. U. that will offer better facilities than the present location. The use of the word "permanent" seems somewhat misleading in these days, but nevertheless the hope is entertained that our occupancy of the to-be-arranged-for premises may endure longer than at No. 207 Powell street.

BREWERY WORKMEN.

The Joint Local Executive Board of the United Brewery Workmen has secured a long lease of the first floor of the building at 260 Noe street, and carpenters have been busily engaged fitting the place for a meeting hall and offices for the three locals—Brewers, No. 7; Beer Drivers, No. 227, and Beer Bottlers, No. 293. Early next week the three locals will locate in their new quarters.

The brewing industry suffered very heavily from the fire, only the following breweries escaping the flames: National, Enterprise, Wunder, Union, North Star, California, Broadway, Eagle. The first four are the only ones in operation, employing about 25 brewery workmen.

The Enterprise, Fredericksburg, Tacoma, Olympia, and Rainier beer bottling works are in partial operation, filling country orders.

The following beer bottling concerns are standing, but not yet in operation: Buffalo, National Bottling Co., North Star, Richmond, Wunder Syphon Co., Frank Bros., Seal Rock, B. B. Bottling Co., George Brown.

The following bottling works were destroyed: California, Cascade, John Fauser's, Gambrinus, National Bottling Works, Schwartz Weiss Beer Co., Santa Fe, Standard, Wunder Bottling Co., Wreden's, Proll's, City Bottling Co., Golden Gate.

About sixty of the 200 Beer Bottlers in the city are employed, while only fifteen of the 185 Beer Drivers are working.

The prosperity of the Brewery Workmen for some time to come depends on the action of the authorities on the saloon question. If the saloons were allowed to open under such restrictions as prevail in Oakland, fully one-half of the membership of the Brewery Workmen's locals would find immediate employment. The Brewery Workmen will co-operate with other organizations interested in efforts to have the embargo on the liquor traffic raised to some extent. The demand for resumption of the saloon business in some form extends to many thousands of citizens other than those directly interested.

The Brewery Workmen's agreements with the brewers, governing working conditions, will shortly expire, and the Joint Local Executive Board has sent the following communication to each of the employers:

Gentlemen: As the contract made and entered into between your firm and this union, nearly two years ago, is about to expire, we desire to inform you at this time, that we are willing to agree to extend the time of said contract for the period of one year from date, provided your firm is ready to consent to this proposal. It is needless to assure you that we fully realize the terrible setback which the brewing industry has received by the recent earthquake and fire, and that we make this proposition solely with the purpose in view to assist in quickly establishing settled conditions again in the interest of both the employer and employes. The foregoing proposal is also in line with the resolution unanimously adopted on Wednesday, April 26, 1906, by the San Francisco Labor Council, to the effect that "all affiliated unions pledge their earnest and willing co-operation in the rebuilding of our city, and strive to accomplish this aim as expeditiously as possible by leaving the wage schedule and other conditions as they were before the fire."

Trusting that you will receive the foregoing proposal in the same spirit as it is offered by this Union, and hoping that a brighter future will recompense all of us for the losses suffered in the past, we remain, respectfully yours,

International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America,

Joint Local Executive Board of San Francisco.

GARMENT WORKERS.

The announcement was made during the week that Neustadter Bros., manufacturers of the Standard shirts and overalls, will immediately rebuild their factory on the old site at Gough and Grove streets. This news will be received with pleasure by the hundreds of garment workers who formerly worked for this firm.

Heynemann's shirt factory, at Fillmore and Page streets, is nearly completed. This firm has arranged to run an overall factory in Petaluma.

The Garment Cutters will meet regularly every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at 3294 Folsom street.

The Garment Workers will probably meet but once a month for the present, the Executive Committee having recommended that meeting be held on the last Thursday, at 2 p. m.

WANTED—FILES OF "LABOR CLARION."

The "Labor Clarion" desires to secure copies of any issue of Volume IV or Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive of Volume V, the office files having been destroyed by the fire. Any one having copies of the missing numbers who is willing to furnish them to the "Labor Clarion" will please notify the Manager.

Address:
Manager "Labor Clarion,"
2089 Fifteenth st., San Francisco.

DIRECTORY OF "LABOR CLARION" ADVERTISERS.

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PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
Temporary Office, 399 Webster street.

KELLEHER & BROWNE
"THE IRISH TAILORS"
Resumed business at 16 Octavia street.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
PALACHE & HEWITT, AGENTS
2019 Broderick street.

THE EMPORIUM
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JAMES G. MAGUIRE
ATTORNEY
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STANDARD SHIRTS AND OVERALLS
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Salesroom, 2508 Fillmore street, City.

PRAGERS
Headquarters, 2826 Washington st.

KRAGEN'S
1914 Sacramento street.

FRANK BROS.
MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
1500 Sutter street.

CHARLES LYONS
TAILOR
200 Presidio ave., cor. Washington
Will open on Fillmore st., nr. O'Farrell.

THE BULLETIN
Business Office, 1708 Fillmore st.

S. N. WOOD & CO.
Temporary Office, 1458 Page st.
Will soon open on Fillmore street.

PARCELLS SAFE CO.
Office, Fourteenth and Webster, Oakland.

BALDWIN JEWELRY CO.
Resumed Business at
1521 Sutter street.

NO PERCENTAGE DRUG CO.
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